

数列求通项方法总结

一、累加法

1. 已知数列 $\{a_n\}$ 满足 $a_1=2$, $a_{n+1}=a_n+3 \cdot 2^{n-1}$, 求数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项公式.

累加

$$a_{n+1} - a_n = 3 \cdot 2^{n-1}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_2 - a_1 = 3 \cdot 2^0 \\ a_3 - a_2 = 3 \cdot 2^1 \\ a_4 - a_3 = 3 \cdot 2^2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n - a_{n-1} = 3 \cdot 2^{n-2} \end{cases}$$

构造常数列

$$a_{n+1} = a_n + 3 \cdot 2^{n-1}$$

$$a_{n+1} = a_n + 2^{n+1} - 2^{n-1}$$

$$a_{n+1} - 2^{n+1} = a_n - 2^{n-1} \quad \text{公比为1}$$

$$\{a_n - 2^{n-1}\} \text{ 常数列} \quad \therefore a_n - 2^{n-1} = a_1 - 2^0 = 0$$

$$a_n = 2^{n-1}$$

$$\text{相加} \quad a_n - a_1 = 3(2^0 + 2^1 + \dots + 2^{n-2}) = 3 \cdot \frac{2(1-4^{n-1})}{1-4} = 2^{2n-1} - 2$$

$$\therefore a_n = 2^{2n-1}$$

2. 已知数列 $\{a_n\}$ 满足 $a_1=2$, $a_{n+1}=a_n+\ln(1+\frac{1}{n})$, 求数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项公式.

累加

$$a_2 - a_1 = \ln 2$$

$$a_3 - a_2 = \ln \frac{3}{2}$$

$$a_n - a_{n-1} = \ln \frac{n}{n-1}$$

$$a_n - a_1 = \ln 2 \cdot \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{4}{3} \times \dots \times \frac{n}{n-1} = \ln n$$

$$a_n = \ln n + 2$$

构造

$$a_{n+1} = a_n + \ln \frac{n+1}{n} = a_n + \ln(n+1) - \ln n$$

$$a_{n+1} - \ln(n+1) = a_n - \ln n$$

$$\{a_n - \ln n\} \text{ 为常数列}$$

$$a_n - \ln n = a_1 - \ln 1 = 2$$

$$\therefore a_n = \ln n + 2$$

4. 已知数列 $\{a_n\}$ 满足 $a_1=3$, $a_{n+1}=\frac{3n-1}{3n+2}a_n$, 求数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项公式.

累乘法

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{3n-1}{3n+2}$$

$$\frac{a_2}{a_1} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\frac{a_3}{a_2} = \frac{5}{8}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = \frac{3n-4}{3n-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a_n}{a_1} = \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{5}{8} \times \dots \times \frac{3n-4}{3n-1} = \frac{2}{3n-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = \frac{6}{3n-1}$$

$$\text{构造} \quad a_{n+1} = \frac{3n-1}{3n+2} a_n$$

$$(3n+2) a_{n+1} = (3n-1) a_n$$

$$\{(3n-1) a_n\} \text{ 为常数列}$$

$$(3n-1) a_n = 2a_1 = 6$$

$$a_n = \frac{6}{3n-1}$$

5. 已知数列 $\{a_n\}$ 满足 $a_1=1, 2a_{n+1}=(1+\frac{1}{n})^2 a_n$, 求数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项公式.

累乘

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{(1+\frac{1}{n})^2}{2}$$

$$\frac{a_2}{a_1} = 1$$

$$\frac{a_3}{a_2} = \frac{(\frac{3}{2})^2}{2}$$

$$\frac{a_4}{a_3} = \frac{(\frac{4}{3})^2}{2}$$

$$\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = \frac{(\frac{n}{n-1})^2}{2}$$

$$\frac{a_n}{a_1} = \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} \times \left(\frac{2}{1}\right)^2 \times \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 \times \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^2 \times \dots \times \left(\frac{n}{n-1}\right)^2$$

$$= \frac{n^2}{2^{n-1}}$$

$$a_n = \frac{n^2}{2^{n-1}}$$

累乘

$$2a_{n+1} = \frac{(n+1)^2}{n^2} a_n$$

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{(n+1)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{a_n}{n^2}$$

$\left\{ \frac{a_n}{n^2} \right\}$ 为等比数列 首项 $\frac{a_1}{1^2} = 1$

$$q = \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{a_n}{n^2} = 1 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1}$$

$$a_n = \frac{n^2}{2^{n-1}}$$

12. (2023·甲卷) 已知数列 $\{a_n\}$ 中, $a_2=1$, 设 S_n 为 $\{a_n\}$ 前 n 项和, $2S_n=na_n$.

(1) 求 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项公式;

(2) 求数列 $\left\{ \frac{a_n+1}{2^n} \right\}$ 的前 n 项和 T_n .

$$n=1 \text{ 时, } 2a_1=a_1 \Rightarrow a_1=0.$$

$$1) \quad S_{n+1} - S_n = a_{n+1}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2S_{n+1} = (n+1)a_{n+1} \\ 2S_n = na_n \end{cases}$$

$$2a_{n+1} = (n+1)a_{n+1} - na_n$$

$$(n-1)a_{n+1} = na_n$$

当 $n=1$ 时, $a_1 \cdot 1 = 0 \Rightarrow a_1 = 0$. 符合题意

$$\text{当 } n \geq 2 \text{ 时, } \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{n}{n-1}$$

$$\frac{a_3}{a_2} = \frac{2}{1}$$

$$\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = \frac{n-1}{n-2}$$

$$\frac{a_4}{a_3} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\frac{a_n}{a_2} = n-1$$

$$\frac{a_5}{a_4} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\therefore a_n = n-1 \quad n \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

构造

$$(n-1)a_{n+1} = na_n$$

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{n}{n-1}$$

$$\frac{a_n}{n-1} = \frac{a_{n+1}}{n}$$

$\left\{ \frac{a_n}{n-1} \right\}$ 为常数列

$$\frac{a_n}{n-1} = \frac{a_2}{2-1} = 1.$$

$$a_n = n-1$$

隔项成等差, 等比.

6. 已知数列 $\{a_n\}$ 满足 $a_1=1$, $a_{n+1}+a_n=2n+1$, 求数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项公式.

未告诉等差/等比

法一

$$\begin{cases} a_{n+2} + a_{n+1} = 2n+3 \\ a_{n+1} + a_n = 2n+1 \end{cases}$$

作差 $a_{n+2} - a_n = 2.$

始终正确

奇数项是等差.

① 当 n 为奇 $a_n = a_1 + \frac{n-1}{2}d = n.$

② 当 n 为偶数. $^{[1]} a_n = 2n+1 - a_{n-1}$

$$= 2n+1 - (n-1) = n.$$

$$^{[2]} a_n = a_2 + \frac{n-2}{2}d = 2+n-2 = n.$$

综上, $a_n = n, n \in \mathbb{N}^*.$

法二

$$a_{n+1} + a_n = (n+1) + n.$$

$$a_{n+1} - (n+1) = -a_n + n. \\ = -(a_n - n)$$

首项 $a_{1-1} = 0.$

错位相减

7. (2016 山东) 已知数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的前 n 项和 $S_n = 3n^2 + 8n$, $\{b_n\}$ 是等差数列, 且 $a_n = b_n + b_{n+1}$.

与第6题区分

(I) 求数列 $\{b_n\}$ 的通项公式;

$\{a_n\}: d=6.$

$$a_n = S_n - S_{n-1} = 3n^2 + 8n - [3(n-1)^2 + 8(n-1)] \\ = 6n + 5 (n \geq 2).$$

又 $a_1 = S_1 = 11$ 适合上式

$\therefore a_n = 6n + 5.$

$\therefore b_n + b_{n+1} = 6n + 5$

$\therefore \{b_n\}$ 是等差. $\begin{cases} b_1 + b_2 = 11 \\ b_2 + b_3 = 17 \end{cases}$

$2d = 6 \quad d = 3.$

$b_1 = 4.$

$b_n = 4 + (n-1) \cdot 3 = 3n + 1$

8. 已知数列 $\{a_n\}$ 满足 $a_1=1, a_n a_{n+1} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2n+1}$, 求数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项公式.

$$a_{n+1} a_{n+2} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2n+3} \quad \uparrow \text{作比}$$

$$\frac{a_{n+2}}{a_n} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2$$

$$\text{当 } n \text{ 为奇} \quad a_n = a_1 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{n-1}{2}} = 1 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{n-1}{2}} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{n-1}{2}}$$

$$\text{当 } n \text{ 为偶} \quad a_n = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2n+1}}{a_{n+1}} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+1}$$

$$\text{分段: } a_n = \begin{cases} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{n-1}{2}} & n \text{ 为奇} \\ \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}} & n \text{ 为偶} \end{cases}$$

9. 已知数列 $\{a_n\}$ 满足 $a_1=1, a_n + a_{n+1} = 2^n (n \in \mathbb{N}^*)$, 则下列结论中正确的是 (AD)

A. $a_4=5$ ✓

B. $\{a_n\}$ 为等比数列 ✗

C. $a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_{2021} = 2^{2022} - 3$ ✗

D. $a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_{2022} = \frac{2^{2023} - 2}{3}$ ✓

$$\begin{cases} a_{n+1} + a_{n+2} = 2^{n+1} \\ a_n + a_{n+1} = 2^n \end{cases}$$

$$a_{n+2} - a_n = 2^n$$

$$a_1=1, a_2=1, a_3=3, a_4=5$$

$$D: (a_1+a_2) + (a_3+a_4) + \dots + (a_{2021}+a_{2022})$$

$$= 2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + \dots + 2^{2021} = \frac{2(1-4^{1011})}{1-4} = \frac{2(2^{2022}-1)}{3} \quad \checkmark$$

$$C: a_1 + (a_2+a_3) + (a_4+a_5) + \dots + (a_{2020}+a_{2021})$$

$$= 1 + 2^2 + 2^4 + \dots + 2^{2020}$$

$$= \frac{1(1-4^{1011})}{1-4} = \frac{2(2^{2022}-1)}{3}$$

求 a_n 通项

$$a_n + a_{n+1} = (2^n + 2^{n-1}) \times \frac{1}{3}$$

$$a_{n+1} - \frac{2^{n+1}}{3} = \frac{2^n}{3} - a_{n+1}$$

$$\{a_n - \frac{2^n}{3}\} \text{ 等比 } a_1 - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \quad q = -1$$

$$a_n - \frac{2^n}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot (-1)^{n-1}$$

$$a_n = \frac{2^n + (-1)^{n-1}}{3}$$

3. $\{a_n\}$ 满足 $a_1=1, a_{n+1} + a_n = (n+1)^2$ 求 a_n .

$$\begin{cases} a_{n+2} + a_{n+1} = (n+2)^2 \\ a_{n+1} + a_n = (n+1)^2 \end{cases}$$

$$a_{n+2} - a_n = 2n+3 \quad \rightarrow \text{公差为变数.}$$

$$n=1, a_3=6.$$

当 n 为奇:

$$a_3 - a_1 = 5$$

$$a_5 - a_3 = 8$$

$$a_7 - a_5 = 11$$

$$a_n - a_{n-2} = 2n-1$$

隔项累加.

$$2k-1 = n-2$$

$$\downarrow \\ k = \frac{n+1}{2}$$

项数.

$$a_n - a_1 = \frac{\frac{n-1}{2}(5+2n-1)}{2} = \frac{n^2+2n-2}{2} \quad a_n = \frac{n^2+n}{2}$$

当 n 为偶

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= (n+1)^2 - a_{n+1} \\ &= (n+1)^2 - \frac{(n+1)^2 + (n+1)}{2} = \frac{(n+1) \cdot n}{2} \end{aligned}$$

a_n 和 S_n 关系式

$$S_n - S_{n-1} = a_n \quad (n \geq 2)$$

$$S_{n+1} - S_n = a_{n+1}$$

14. 设数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的前 n 项和为 S_n , 已知 $a_1=1, \frac{2S_n}{n} = a_{n+1} - \frac{1}{3}n^2 - n - \frac{2}{3}, (n \in \mathbb{N}^*)$

求 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项公式.

$$1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + n^2$$

法一 $\frac{2S_n}{n} = S_{n+1} - S_n - \frac{1}{3}n^2 - n - \frac{2}{3}$

消 a_{n+1} $S_{n+1} = \frac{n+2}{n} S_n + \frac{n^2}{3} + n + \frac{2}{3}$

$$= \frac{n+2}{n} S_n + \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{3}$$

$$\frac{S_{n+1}}{(n+1)(n+2)} = \frac{S_n}{n(n+1)} + \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\left\{ \frac{S_n}{n(n+1)} \right\} \text{ 为等差 } \frac{S_1}{1 \times 2} = \frac{1}{2} \quad d = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{S_n}{n(n+1)} = \frac{1}{2} + (n-1) \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2n+1}{6}$$

$$a_n = S_n - S_{n-1}$$

$$= \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} - \frac{(n-1)n(2n-1)}{6}$$

$$= \frac{n[(2n+1)(n+1) - (n-1)(2n-1)]}{6} = n^2$$

$$a_1 = 1$$

$$a_n = n^2$$

法二: 消 S_n . 计算量大.